

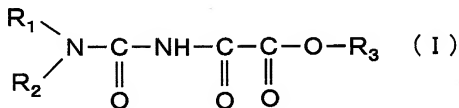
**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. Cancelled
2. (Currently Amended) The agent for renal failure according to claim ~~1~~ 21, wherein the agent is a therapeutic or preventive agent for renal failure.
3. (Previously Presented) The agent for renal failure according to claim 2, wherein the agent is a therapeutic or preventive agent for acute renal failure.
4. (Previously Presented) The agent for renal failure according to claim 2, wherein the agent is a therapeutic or preventive agent for chronic renal failure.
5. (Previously Presented) An agent for renal failure according to claim ~~1~~ 21, wherein the agent is a suppressive agent for the progression of renal failure.
6. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing the progression of renal failure comprising administering to a patient in need of such suppression a

pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one oxaluric acid derivative represented by the following formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an effective ingredient:



wherein each of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, which may be the same or different, is hydrogen, an alkyl group or a cycloalkyl group, or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are joined to form a heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached, and R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or an alkyl group.

7. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen.

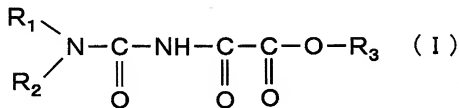
8. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen.

9. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is an alkyl group.

10. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein  $R_2$  is hydrogen and  $R_3$  is an alkyl group.
11. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein  $R_3$  is an alkyl group.
12. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein  $R_1$  is a cycloalkyl group.
13. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are joined to form a heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached.
14. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein said at least one oxaluric acid derivative comprises 5-methyloxaluric acid.
15. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the renal failure is acute renal failure.
16. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the renal

failure is chronic renal failure.

17. (Previously Presented) A method for suppressing the level of creatinine in blood comprising administering to a patient in need of such suppression a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one oxaluric acid derivative represented by the following formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an effective ingredient:



wherein each of  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$ , which may be the same or different, is hydrogen, an alkyl group or a cycloalkyl group, or  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  are joined to form a heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached, and  $\text{R}_3$  is hydrogen or an alkyl group.

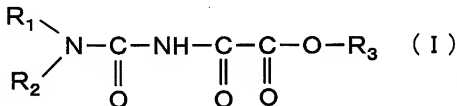
18. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the increase of the creatinine level in blood accompanied by the progression of renal failure is suppressed.

19. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the renal

failure is acute renal failure.

20. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the renal failure is chronic renal failure.

21. (Presently Amended) An agent for renal failure containing at least one oxaluric acid derivative represented by the following formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an effective ingredient in a pharmaceutically effective amount for treating renal failure:



wherein each of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, which may be the same or different, is hydrogen, an alkyl group or a cycloalkyl group, or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are joined to form a heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom to which they are both attached, and R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or an alkyl group.